Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1807. [No. 2053.

Sales at Vendue.

Onevery Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.
Apply to *The Printer.*
December 22. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 19. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of Novemb next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts.*——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber,
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
} WINES.
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
do. alum
0 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
} TEAS
100 kegs green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,
THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.
November 12. co

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed o plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 24. d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

Public Sale.
BY Virtue of a deed of trust, from George Parker, to the Subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of Money there in mentioned, to William Fitzhugh esq.
Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:
A handsome, two story Frame House and the Lot whereon it stands, situated in a very [illegible] of the Town on the north [illegible] opposite to Mr Wm. [illegible]
[illegible] two armies to [illegible] of positions.
[illegible] either party to bre[illegible] but five [illegible]
[illegible]os Alexander.
Dec. 23. dts.

Public Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—
All the residue of
His Berry-Hill Estate,
Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.
The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.
GEORGE CARTER,
For FANNY LEE, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.
December 15. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.
Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:
About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.
A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.
The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.
☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partaef in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.
All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.
John Linton,
Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

WANTED,
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston.*
APPLY TO
Lawrason and Fowle.
December 14. d

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.
Apply to the Printer.
December 8. d

☞ *Broker's* Office.
THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.
A. LINDO, *Broker.*
Dec 23 d

John G. Ladd,
Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on Prince-street wharf,
Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens, &c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & molasses, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin and French brandy of fine quality, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga, and Port wines, linseed, spermacaeti & tanners' oil, mould, tallow and spermacaeti candles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pickled salmon and beeves tongues, raisins in kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrapping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity of soal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000 weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Russia hemp, &c. &c.
December 15. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England } RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;
HAS RECEIVED,
6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } *TEAS,*
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 blls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.
Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
Nov

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ SCHOOL.
A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, by *Arad Thompson*, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c. Those who wish to become subscribers or obtain further information of his School, will please to enquire of the Printer.
December 28. d3t law
N. B. The number of scholars will be limited.

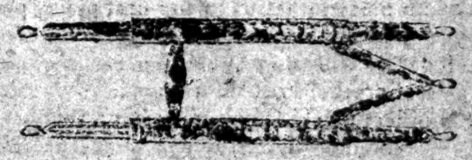
St. Mary's Church Lottery.
A few TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at *March's* book-store, George Town, till the 31st instant, at *eleven dollars*, on which day the Lottery will positively commence drawing.
December 23. 31

Muffs and Tippets.
I have just received a *beautiful assortment* of MUFFS and TIPPETS—together with few barrels of CRANBERRIES—and a fresh supply of SHOES.
Ephraim Gilman.
December 24. co3t

Faxon, Metcalf, & Co.
Have received per schooner Jane from Boston, and offer for sale:
47 bbls. New England Rum,
50 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Dipt do.
100 half boxes Brown Soap,
10 barrels excellent Apples, and a general assortment of Shoes which are now opening.
Also, from New-York,
One trunk gentlemens' *extra fine Shoes.*
December 26. co2w

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for *fifteen Directors*, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court house, in Alexandria, on the 15th of January next.
By order of the Directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, *Pres't.*
12 mo. 24th. co
☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

Twenty dollars reward.
RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.
Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*
☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.
December 26 co



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders
FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.
N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.
Richard Horwell.
Sept. 25 dcm.
DIRECTIONS.
The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center the [illegible] the Suspenders, to prevent improper pieces, ing and thereby destroying the ease [illegible] in the construction of the article. 2w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 8.

DEBATE.

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr *Sawyer* said, it was not his intention to trouble the house often with his observations; for being but a young member, he sat there more for the purpose of acquiring information than of giving it; nor should he have risen at this time, had not his duty compelled him to reply to some remarks, and to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Durell). The gentleman wished the U. S. to have a fleet; to have four 44 gun frigates to assist in the defence of New York. For his own part, Mr. S. wished the U. S. were in such a situation as to enable them to usher into existence a fleet capable of annihilating at one blow the whole naval power of England, which had so long proved a scourge to all nations, and to this nation in particular, that such a consummation was devoutly to be wished; but the attainment of such an object by the U. S. was utterly impossible; they had not means wherewith to do it, and an attempt which should fall short of the end, would do the nation more injury than good, by tending to swell the already overgrown naval power of Great Britain. At present, he must say, he was entirely opposed to a naval establishment, and differed entirely with the gentleman from Massachusetts, upon the propriety of any such establishment in the present situation of affairs: he wished to have nothing to do with any establishment unconnected with a system of land defence. There was a time when a naval establishment might have been consistent with national policy; when a naval armament, such as could then have been constructed, might have been instrumental, by proper management, in maintaining the balance of naval power in Europe; that time was, when the combined fleets of France, Spain and Holland, were nearly a match for the British naval force; but that time was now elapsed; that opportunity, which might have been so advantageously seized, was, through an unfortunate prejudice in favor of one nation and against another, suffered to escape unheeded. They now saw the effects of that policy; the fleets of France, Spain and Holland were swept from the ocean; the British navy retained the undisputed possession of every sea, and it would be an extravagant undertaking in the U. S. to attempt the creation of a naval force calculated to make a serious impression upon G. Britain; they would become the mere ship wrights of Great Britain, who would be ready to receive their ships as fast as they could be launched. Could they erect a navy equal to that which Denmark had possessed? Could they build and equip 24 sail of the line at once? If they could do this, experience had fatally shewn, that so far from aiding in the defence of the nation, this force would soon be turned against it; England, with a superior force, would soon convert them into a means of offence against this nation. But it would not be in the power of the U. S. encumbered as they were by a great national debt, and crampt in their resources by interruptions of their trade, to provide a navy as respectable as that of Denmark was; and surely any smaller force could not be contemplated. Let us then, said he, apply our limited means to a mode of defence on which more reliance may be placed; let us in the first place put our ports and harbors in such a state of defence as will, in a great degree, prevent our feeling the want of a navy. To effect this object he said they must have recourse to gun-boats. He did not conceive this means of defence to be so trivial as the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Durell) seemed to think them; not that they could be relied on as an efficient system of defence by themselves; not that they were to expel the British squadron from our shores (though it was thought they could effect that object); but because in conjunction with land batteries and fortifications they would ensure some safety of persons and property in our seaport towns. By judicious management, by disposition in shoal waters, so as to aid the batteries on shore, they might be the means of preventing our cities from being [illegible]d and burned, and our banks and [illegible] from being rifled of their wealth. [illegible] this point of view, he considered them as part of a land defence, totally unconnected with a navy; they were not to go into deep water; the ocean was not their element; they were to remain in stations from which they might afford the greatest assistance to our forts and batteries, and when hard pressed or overpowered by force they could take shelter under them. This, said Mr. S. is the great advantage they have over heavy ships, there being no danger of their capture while we can maintain possession of our forts. He did not calculate on their always escaping unhurt; he trusted they would not be too much given to running; they would no doubt be sometimes hit, and he trusted their brave seamen would sometimes expect to suffer and would not shrink from the danger. He trusted they had at present many mariners ready to emulate the glorious example of those brave fellows who devoted themselves for their country at Tripoli; but what would stimulate their courage and inspire them with confidence, was that those boats presented but a small mark to their adversary, while he at the same time, owing to his superior bulk, would scarcely ever be missed, and one of their six and thirty pounders would make no small impression on a large ship; the wound would be dangerous, and if as he was told would be the case, they fired red hot shot very often mortal. Those boats in co-operation with forts, would secure the shores at least from the depredations of a few frigates. Without them they might soon expect to see their cities wrapt in flames, their banks plundered, and individuals despoiled of millions; but with this powerful aid to fortifications, disposed in the manner directed in the bill, to effect an object of this kind would require a force from England which it would be very inconvenient if not impossible for her to spare. He had this morning received a piece of news which very much lessened the necessity of acceding to the gentleman's motion for the construction of four additional frigates for the defence of N. York: he was told from good authority that the commandant of the gun-boats stationed at that place confidently declared that with fifty of those boats, in conjunction with the forts, he would be able to repel any force that could be sent against him—and Mr. S. said he had no reason to doubt the correctness of his calculation. Nearly all the effective impression which the arms of the U. S. made upon Tripoli was by gun boats, and that was the first experiment of the kind they ever made; and it might be supposed that great improvement in their construction and management had been since made. Besides, they were then put to an use for which they were not originally intended; they were meant to be employed as defensive weapons, not offensive. The next experiment was tried at Algesiras, and the last at Boulogne. From their efficacy there as auxiliaries to the batteries was to be ascribed the salvation of the French squadron and the escape of the town from plunder and conflagration.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. *Cook*, from the committee on claims, barred by the statute of limitations, reported a bill making provision for extinguishing the debts of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *D. Montgomery* obtained leave of absence for ten days from Monday last.

On motion of Mr. *Blount*, the House took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for erecting fortifications. The amendment inserting the sum of one million of dollars in the bill as the sum to be allotted for that object, being yet under consideration.

Mr. MASTERS said he would barely state a few facts introductory to a motion which he proposed to make before he sat down, altho' they might clash with the opinion of the Secretary of war. When measures similar to this were under consideration during the last session, the secretary of war reported a sum of 20,000 dollars for the purpose of repairing fortifications, for which purpose however 150,000 dollars was finally appropriated. Gentlemen who at that time opposed the increase of the bill in the course of their reasoning relied upon the opinion of the sec'ry at war, contended that it was all he asked for, and that he must be the best judge of what was necessary. The sec'ry had this year proposed a larger sum; and against an increase of that sum the same arguments were now used as were last year, that it was the opinion of the sec'ry of war. Mr. M. had no wish to detract from the merits of that gentleman; he believed he was a good old man and a good patriot, but he could wish he was twenty years younger.

The sum of one million of dollars taken abstractedly was a respectable sum; but when it was considered that it was to be applied to so many places, it was a frivolous and trifling appropriation.

Mr. M. said it would be admitted that the cities of N. York and N. Orleans were two of the most important places in the union, and the most vulnerable points. New Orleans was the only market for the produce of the whole western country, and the security of that place constituted the security of millions of acres of uncultivated land, which would be millions of wealth to the nation. It was a well known fact, ever since the acquisition of that country by the United States, that the pride of the Spaniards had been touched, and where their pride was concerned, the Spaniards were a tenacious and persevering people. Our citizens in that part of the country, said Mr. M. have smelt war for two years; if he might be allowed that expression. His idea was that that place ought to be fortified, with formidable forts and batteries, and well garrisoned with troops, in order to be able to repel an attack from the Spaniards or any other power. The sum assigned by the secretary at war, for that place was 60,000 dollars. With that sum it was contemplated to erect a fort about twenty miles below New Orleans, a battery on the margin of Lake Pontchartrain, and repair forts St. Lewis and St. Charles, with other works, barracks, magazines, and other improvements, at or about New-Orleans.—Was it not most reasonable to suppose that four times that sum would be little enough for those purposes? Yet gentlemen say they rely solely on the opinion of the secretary at war. Mr. M. said he relied on the conviction of his own senses.

Forts Green, Moultrie, Pinckney, Johnson and other works in South-Carolina and Georgia, were almost entirely demolished, and required large appropriations. The secretary at war reports, that it is necessary to erect a battery and block house in Delaware bay, a battery and block house at Egg Harbor, a battery and two block houses at Amboy, three batteries and block houses on Long Island.—For all these works, and including the port and harbor of New-York, there is assigned only the sum of [illegible]leven thousand dollars. H[illegible] member on that floor wh[illegible]t sum adequate for the city of [illegible] those other places. The gentlemen who oppose the increase of appropriations, must go on the principle of sinking blocks in the channel of the harbor of New-York. He admitted that to be the cheapest mode of defence, but said it depended on the concurrence of the legislature of that state. He presumed they would not concur: if they did they sealed eternal destruction to that state. He said, the truth was, they wanted eight hundred thousand dollars at least for New-York. He adverted to several other ports of the United States to shew the inadequacy to the object, of the sum destined for fortifications.

Mr. M. said, the object as related to G. Britain, was to obtain complete satisfaction for the injuries and insults done this nation, and unless peace took place between the contending powers of Europe, they would in the end have war. It was apparent those powers were determined to trample under foot the law of nations, and annihilate every vestige of neutrality. The necessity, therefore, of strong measures and large appropriations arose out of the situation of things in Europe. For several successive years our property had been plundered; no redress obtained, no defensive measures adopted. The desire for peace and neutrality had satisfied the government with complaining & negociating. He was rejoiced to see a disposition in the house no longer to sit still, helpless and inactive; since the secret, dark, solemn and midnight vote, his hopes for peace with Great Britain were very much diminished [Mr. M. was here called to order.] Should they, he said, obtain reparation from that nation, and the adjustment of all their differences, and be able to patch up an accommodation for the present, they would have to look for war with France and Spain on the back of it. He said he was for peace, but for an honorable peace. Their defenceless and unprepared situation required large means. He hoped the house would not deceive themselves in the present unsettled state of affairs. It would be treachery to the nation not to appropriate a liberal sum for defence. Let us, said he, stand forth boldly and do our duty to the nation in this calamitous crisis. Our preparation during the profoundest peace should be respectable, when there was danger of war, it should be formidable. Our attention to the great & acknowledged objects of national defence in a time of peace, is the best preventative, and often averts the calamities of war; in times of danger it is necessary to the defence of the country and to the maintainance of independence. We have not sufficiently directed the resources of the nation to these great and essential objects.—The question is no less than the defence of our common country. It is not the security of foreign commerce or foreign aggrandisement. We are contending for the safety & existence of the nation. If we are attacked the honor & being of the nation is at stake. It is our duty to defend, and in order to defend effect, we must be prepared. If we do not attend to this point of policy we mistake our real interest and duty. The difficulty of the crisis demands more than common vigour and a larger appropriation than is contained in the bill. Mr. M concluded by moving that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole house, for the purpose of striking out the sum of one million of dollars, and inserting the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. *Witherell* said he was not opposed to this motion, if any gentleman could show that since the last debate on the subject any new reason had arisen to justify an increase of the sum.

Mr. *Macon* said he should vote for recommitment on general principles, but not for the purpose of inserting any specific sum as was directly expressed by the motion.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

FROM *LONDON PAPERS*

[Received at the Office of the REGISTER.]

Detention of the Island of Zealand.

OUR readers are well acquainted with the circumstance of the capitulation of Copenhagen; they are likewise informed of the refusal of the crown prince to ratify the treaty between lord Cathcart and the governor. That the prince royal is now acting under French influence is evident, but his argument is not the worse on that account. His obstinacy, however, call it as you will, has changed our circumstances with respect to the abandonment of Zealand, and as he has refused to ratify the capture, we, it seems, are determined not to give up the conquest.

We have been uniform in our censure of this expedition; but we observed in setting out, that if there were just cause in seizing Zealand, there certainly could be no injustice in keeping it; if we had a right to break into and plunder the house, we had a right to exercise a still further act of ownership, and bolt the doors to prevent the master's return. We deemed it the most absurd thing in the world to take it for the mere purpose of giving it up, when the fruits of the first plunder were so little equivalent to the perpetual tenure.—No; if you took it, we said, keep it. It will give you the Sound, and the custody of the Baltic forever. Instead of keeping a fleet in the North Sea, to be battered and wrecked in the winter months, for the purpose of watching the neutrality of Denmark, keep Zealand as a pledge that she will be quiet. What soldier when he surprises the citadel retreats to his centry box? No; Zealand in your hands might be made a Northern Gibraltar. You have then Russia in complete check—she cannot then stir at sea: and France will take pretty good security that she is not moving by land.

But how, it will be asked, can we justify the detention of Zealand when we did not warrant the capture. It is unlawful only to commit the violence, but just to detain the spoil. When the act is of an equivocal hazard do you deem it opprobrious, but cease to consider it so when success or possession have shewn you its advantages? Certainly not: this would be arguing merely to self-interest; but a moralist will allow that the detention of a thing may become lawful though it has been acquired by violence, because right may ensue, and be consequent even upon injury. In the law of nations and civil law, cases are multiplied upon this head, and the subjects of belligerent states are permitted to do injuries—that is, acts of violence against a neutral person will, in order to secure a right which, without the first admission, could seldom be enforced.

To this class of rights founded upon injuries, belongs what we call our exercise of the "Right of search." We stop a ship in the high seas, tumble over its cargo, open the captains papers, and if we find any contraband on board condemn it. Now the search in the first place, is an injury, though the necessity of things enforce the practice of it; but the discovery, which alone makes the detention just, cures the original injury, and gives us a perfect right founded upon a manifest wrong.

This is only one of the numerous cases which have been put upon this head. Let us try it upon the maxims of our own municipal law. Suppose I join in an hue and cry, and knock down a man who happens not to be the thief pursued; but on searching him, under my first error, I discover his pockets to be filled with my goods.—Here I have committed a most outrageous assault; the mistake is no excuse; but finding my goods upon him, the trespass is immediately merged in felony, and I de-

...what I have procured by
...nce.
...ers, therefore, will be aware
...er unjust the original seizure of
...on, and, as such, condemned by
...on fear of scruple, circumstances
...ve occurred during the course of
...terprise, which may render it not on-
ly ... to keep it, but the most dangerous
poli... to surrender it.

For ourselves, we consider the keeping it as the only possible advantage to be derived from the expedition. The stores are merely a pound and pence business; and the block ships are worth little; but a station in the sound is invaluable to the security of Great Britain.

But it will be asked where is this right which you have discovered subsequent to the first injury of which you complained Is Denmark an enemy now, tho' a friend before? To this it may be answered briefly and fairly.

1st, We justify the detention of Zealand upon the express declaration of France, as we collect it by means of the official organ by which she speaks to Europe—The Moniteur tells us that in the winter months, a French army shall march over the frozen Sound, and expel the English from Copenhagen—Then it shall be fortified, and we shall be kept out of the Baltic; that Denmark shall never make peace with us till we have repaired the injuiry we have done her; that she is now an ally of France, and shall share with the fortunes of that kingdom.

What is the plain inference from this; that it is the intention of France to take possession of this station and employ her most skilful engineers upon it—Now had this declaration been made at first, there could not have been a moment's doubt but we should have had a right to anticipate France, and that too whether Denmark were a neutral or not; but having anticipated her (putting the original injustice out of the question,) have we not a right to secure our object? Is it necessary to give it up for mere form's sake—Will this cure the violence of the original seizure—Have we been courageous enough in doing a wrong, and are we intimidated in persisting in a right? In order to justify your original violence, bury it, and let it be forgotten in an indubitable right. Act with as much spirit in the one case as you did in the other, and, being able to couple honesty with it, your first offence will be remembered as an unlawful foundation indeed, but as the basis, nevertheless, of a noble act of spirit and indubitable justice.

Of one thing you may be sure; if you relinquish Zealand, France will seize it, and you will not like to make a second attempt. We say again you can have no obligation to give it up even should the crown prince ratify the treaty. The declaration of France has made it a lawful prize to you, under these circumstances, of course, which will here necessarily suggest themselves.

2d. The declaration of France, and the concurrence of Denmark with that declaration, independent of the refusal of the crown prince to ratify, having materially, as we have shewn, changed our circumstances with respect to Zealand, a question has been asked, is it likely that the British troops will be able to defend Zealand in the winter months?

A doubt has been started on this point from the circumstance of the Sound being occasionally frozen over, and there having been more than one instance in history of an army having crossed it upon the ice.

The French, bespeaking a hard winter threaten us with this: is it therefore a fit object of inquiry.

Spirit...

October...om the Sound being frozen over ...ve mean that part which stretch... ...by the coast of Zealand and the ...continent, we have been informed ...the ice has not been frozen, for some years, to that intenseness which would admit even the ordinary communication between the Zealanders and the people of Holstein. It certainly has been frozen, and once, and once only has an army crossed from the German side—From Sweden indeed, this has been more frequent.

But let us suppose that the Sound were frozen so as to admit the passage of an army. Surely it would be very easy to break the ice by means of bombs and machines contiguous to the coast of Zealand. A few yards of unfrozen water would be as good as a mile. Besides the coast might be fortified, and the enemy must necessarily be so exposed on the ice that they could get but little shelter from our artillery. Very few of the arts of engineering could be practised in this siege. There is no undermining; no trenches and fosses; and it would be no easy thing to construct a common battery.

But the possibility of the attack proceeds from the supposition of an event which in the ordinary course is not likely to occur. You must have this branch of the Sound frozen over, which is very problematical; it must remain frozen for some time at least. This is likewise doubtful. It was easy enough to cross the Scheld when there was a flying enemy on the other side; but to take Zealand with these obstacles, and those which a British army might still further accumulate will be next to an impossibility.

Some, however, who consider Zealand as too large to defend, propose the seizure of another island, which they contend will as effectually give us the custody of the Sound. If so; and Zealand be deemed too large there can be no objection to this. All we want is, that the French may not be permitted to make fools of us; that their engineers may not gain admittance into the Sound so as to keep us out. Our object is to turn the expedition to that advantage which we may now fairly derive from circumstances, and obtain the keys of the Baltic; and if the possession of another station will answer the purpose as well as Zealand we can see no objection.

VIENNA, *October 15.*

The Court Gazette of yesterday contains the following articles of the armistice concluded between the Turks and Servians: the first states,

That there shall be a cessation of hostilities for an unlimited time.

2. That orders should immediately be expedited to both armies to cease hostilities.

3. The armistice to extend to the two armies in Bulgaria, as well as the troops in and on the frontiers of Servia.

4. The two armies to remain in their respective positions.

5. Either party to break the armistice at pleasure; but five or six hours to elapse before resuming hostilities.

6. The soldiers of each army prohibited from going into the camp of the other.

The armistice is signed by George Petrowitz, commander in chief of the Servian army of insurrection, Issrailow, general of a division of Russian troops, and Ibrahim Pacha of Macedonia and Romelia.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

WASHINGTON, *December* 28.

Mr. *Clopton* submitted the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what provision ought to be made by law for taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States.

Mr. *Crowninshield* submitted the following resolutions, which were also agreed to.

1st. "*Resolved*, That the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing a further time for obtaining the benefit of drawback on goods, wares and merchandize exported from the U. S. than is at present allowed by law; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

2d. "*Resolved*, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act laying an embargo on vessels in the ports of the U.S. so as to impose a more effectual restraint on the departure of those vessels, and on the exportation of goods from the U. S. and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

"A bill extending certain privileges to Anthony Beaucharie," (for his invention in the manufacture of sugar), and "A bill regulating grants of lands and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," were ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The resolution granting one thousand dollars to Andrew Joseph Villard, for his invention and improvement in the mode of mounting heavy battery cannon, was agreed to, and referred to a select committee of three for the purpose of bringing in a bill.

And then the house adjourned.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with a respectable and intelligent gentleman just arrived from Detroit. He states that the prevailing opinion at the British settlements in that neighborhood is that there will be a war between this country and G. Britain. In corroboration of this opinion he states that there are now at Fort Amherstburg, a British post about 18 miles from Detroit, at least 2,000 Indians, almost exclusively warriors. That they are all armed, and supported at the expence of the British, and with great liberality; that their arms are guns, rifles and tomahawks; and that since August there has been constantly there between two & three thousand. In case of war, it is expected that, under the auspices of the British, a general massacre will take place, for which they are held in readiness, and from which none but those within the fort can expect to escape. Should such a nefarious measure be resorted to, our countrymen may rest assured that a dreadful vengeance will be taken on its perpetrators.

(Nat. Intel.)

The following resolution has been adopted by the house of representatives of Pennsylvania—yeas 44, nays 40.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed by this house to join a committee of the senate, for the purpose of drafting and reporting an address to the general government, expressive of our support and co-operation, in such measures as congress may think expedient to adopt, relative to the present circumstances, in which we stand with the government of Great Britain."

The following resolution has been likewise adopted—yeas 82, nays 4.

"*Resolved*, That whenever, in the opinion of the national government, war shall become inevitable, the legislature of this state will use every exertion within the sphere of their constitutional powers, to promote the honor, defend the liberties, and secure the independence of America."

JACOBIN CREED.

I do not believe in any thing that is ancient, fixed, stable or permanent.

I believe only in the virtues of change and experiment.

I believe that our constitution is bad, will grow worse and ought to be destroyed.

I believe that it is wiser to rush into any evils that may await change, than to attempt to amend what is amiss.

I believe that the next world has nothing to do with us, and consequently that we have nothing to do with the next world.

I believe that every *rich* man is a rogue, and ought to be poor.

I believe that every poor man is honest, and ought to be rich.

I believe that the "Rights of Man," as far as they serve, do give me a right to live independent of all control, as a man ought to do.

I believe that the only fit men to frame a government for free men, are those who have always lived independent of any government whatever, as they only can know what freedom is.

I believe in Tom Paine, as the spiritual, and Bill Duane, as the political saviours of the world.

Phil. Tickler.

MR. SNOWDEN,

SIR,

After perusing the two letters published in your paper of yesterday, I will thank you for inserting the following, in answer to them:

Gentlemen of the committee,

After reading and weighing what is directed and delivered to me in a letter from the committee of the Rifle Corps, I can find nothing worthy my attention—but the substance of it reminds me of the fable of the dog in the manger, which runs thus, that he could not eat the hay himself nor suffer others to eat it. And I think it proper to insert, that, let envy alone and it will punish itself.

I am yours, &c. E. MILLS.

December 29th, 1807.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

For Sale,

By the small or large quantity,

The ESSENCE of JERUSALEM OAK SEED,

Deservedly famed as a Vermifuge.

Peter Wise, jun.

December 28. 6t

☞ *PIMENTO.*

I have received, to-day, 15 bags *first quality PIMENTO* and wish to sell them.

E. Gilman.

December 29. 3t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC, that he has opened

An Oyster-House, and a House of Entertainment,

AT the sign of "WE ARE ONE," on Prince-street, lately occupied by Mr. *Shuck* and Mr. *Bogan*, near the water: where he continues to entertain gentlemen with the best of Oysters and every other thing that the season affords.

He takes in BOARDERS upon moderate terms, and will pay every attention to them.

He solicits a continuance of his present customers, and hopes by his attention to merit their favor as well as those of strangers.

John Lomax.

December 29. 6t

N B. His BALL ROOM is in complete order.

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, a Negro Man named DAMON, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-one years of age, slender made and a likely fellow. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Georgetown or Washington. The above reward will be given for apprehending said fellow and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

December 29. law3t

☞ A good House Servant wanted.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, will meet at *Gadsby's* tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of the present month, to receive proposals for making from two to three miles of the Little River Turnpike road, which is to be made fifty-six feet wide, in a convex form twenty feet in width, the whole distance to be paved with stone broken so as to pass the largest pieces through a ring of not more than two and a half inches in diameter, at least nine inches in depth on the dry and solid parts of the road, and at least twelve inches on the moist parts of the road and on made ground, with sufficient funnels made of stone, and ditches to carry the water speedily off the road.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 21. 3tawt29th

ROBERT GRAY,

Has just received and for Sale,

The following BOOKS:

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806—7. Vol. 1st. Price $3 25.

Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. $7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price 87 and half cents.

Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools: a new satirical work. Price $1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price $2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemans' Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price $1 25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.

Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

December 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

For sale by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, in King-street,

GENTLEMEN and Ladies Pocket Almanack for 1808—also a complete assortment of Stationary Articles of the very best kinds, consisting of Gentlemen and Ladies Morocco Pocket Books and Ladies Thread Cases—Foolscap, Quarto and Folio Letter Paper—some very elegant and fashionable Penknives—Reeves's Patent Water Colors and Crayons in boxes—Camels' Hair and Black Lead Pencils—a great variety of Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder and Indian Ink—Clout's durable ditto—Slates and Pencils—Inkstands of different sorts—Sand and Pounce Boxes—Black Sand and Pounce——Playing Cards by the dozen and otherwise—Scales and Dividers—Mathematical Instruments—Wax Tapers, &c.

Ladies Dressing Cases—very best German Flutes and Fifes, with directions for playing—some of the very newest Songs and Pieces—Books of Instruction for the Piano Forte, of different kinds—best Violin Strings & Bridges, &c.

A variety of Blank Account Books, with PATENT RULING AND BINDING.

Merchants Account Books, ruled and bound as above, of the best materials, on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable prices.

December 21. co2w

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; glass cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES,
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*

Dec. 15. eote.

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna Sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundrrd and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land.*—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott,

Dec. 8. ts

☞ THE Court having been satisfied that the decree under which the above Sale was advertised was erroneous, and that not more than £26, 3s. 9d. with interest from the first day of August last, was due to BATTAILE FITZHUGH, have awarded an injunction prohibiting him from proceeding for more than that sum, that balance is now paid, and was repeatedly tendered before the awarding of this injunction.

Henry Rose.

Dec. 23.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Greenstreet, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2aw1f

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily, on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2aw18t

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, complainants,
vs.
Jacob Swope, administrator of Adam S. Swope, deceased, George Swope and Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife; which said Jacob, George and Sarah, are the heirs and representatives of the said Adam S. Swope, deceased, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, and George Swope, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, and George Swope, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Edward K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, & George Swope, do appear here on the 4th Monday of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

November 10. law2m

PROSPECTUS

OF

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR

TO THE

PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

THIS distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 90 west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36 and 52 north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

FOR the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

THE price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

*** ANY persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

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nation I
TO LEASE. defend
*For one or more Ye*f we do no
The Store-Houses e mistake.
occupied by JAMES PARK at *Broad* difficulty
main road to Westmoreland coun mmon
within two miles of Mattox Bridge an is
ing of a store room, counting room w ded
place, and a small lodging room below itted
a large bale room above and a spacio house
house near the store house, in good o fire
wood and stableage for one or two h es
may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. will
board one or two young men.—For terms
apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade,
At Broadfield.

December 17. law7t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, VIZ.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Funk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester, and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military s on the south side of Glady Creek upon into be of excellent quality. This exercise ated in a thickly settled part of the stop and contiguous to the main road leading Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 26 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania: situated on the Monongahela river and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Cosner's ferry and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

April 25. w8tcf

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)